```
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2006/Aug 07
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2006/Aug 07
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2006/Aug 07
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2006/Aug 07
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2006/Aug 07
         (c)2006 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2006/Aug 08
         (c) 2006 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2006/Aug 07
         (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2006/Sep W3
         (c) 2006 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2006/Jul W5
         (c) 2006 IDG Communications
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2006/Aug 07
         (c) 2006 Dialog
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2006/Jul W2
         (c) 2006 Reed Business Information Ltd.

Set     Items   Description
S1      93091   (DIRECTORY OR LDAP OR X500 OR 500 OR LOOKUP OR LOOK()UP OR
             NDS)(1W)(SERVER? ? OR SERVICE? ?)
S2      22331   ACTIVE()DIRECTORY
S3    2747213   REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REPRODUC?
             OR MIRROR? OR BACKUP? ? OR BACK???()UP
S4       7849   (SEQUENCE OR SEQ OR SERIES)(1W)(NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR
             VALUE? ? OR ID OR IDS OR IDENTIFIER? ? OR IDENTIFICATION)
S5    3400673   EVENT? ?
S6    4640774   INCIDENT? ? OR INCIDENCE? ? OR OCCURRENCE? ? OR SITUATION?
             ? OR CONDITION? ?
S7        332   S4(20N)S5:S6
S8          1   S1:S2(100N)S3(100N)S7
S9          2   S1:S2(100N)S3(100N)S4(100N)S5:S6
```

9/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

02934796 Supplier Number: 45973233 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
SPECIAL REPORT: SuiteSoftware
PCNetter, v10, n12, pN/A
Dec 1, 1995
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 3934

... Store and Forward (i.e., queuing)
--Multicast and Broadcast Support
--Link Services
--Scripting Support
--Uses **Directory Services**
--User-Definable Messages
--Message Packing and Unpacking
--Message Translation
--Large Messages
--Multiple Levels of Message Recovery
--Priority Message Queuing
--Selective Message Reception
--Logical Addressing (Uses **Directory Services**)
- **Directory Services**
--Scripts --Object Location --Parent/child and Peer-to-Peer --Aliasing (i.e., logical names) --Concerns...

...of an object of a change) --Application, Process, User, Node Object Support --Caching --Public Attributes -- **Replication** by Domain
- Time Services
--Time Arithmetic
--Time Stamps
--String Formatting
--Time-Zone Conversions
- DDM
--SQL92...

...Vertical Fragmentation (i.e., data stored in more than one location by type of data) -- **Replication** (partial and full) --Triggers and Procedures --Flow of Control (If..Then..Else, While, Return, Begin...

...Cryptographic Checksums
--Delta and Absolute Expiration of Tickets
--Sub-Session Key Negotiation
--Pre-Authentication Data
-- **Sequence Numbers** or Timestamps to Prevent Replay
--Password to Key Conversion
- **Event** Services
-- **Event** Queueing
--Callbacks
-- **Event** Priority Scheduling
- Management Services
--Process Recovery --Utilities
- Programming Services
--Trace Facilities
--Playback Capability for Debugging...

9/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

07378882 Supplier Number: 60039302 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

What Network Is That File On Again?(Microsoft Network Directory)(Product Information)

Greenberg, Ross M.

Network Computing, v9, n17, pNT1
Sept 15, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 1393

... allowing--are both writeable and immediately replicable. Each ADS server should have a near identical **copy** of all other ADS databases within a short time after a change is made to any of the peer databases. This is done transparently, which makes throwing another **Active Directory server** on dynamically as near a brain-dead operation as possible.

Replication as a whole is interesting to contemplate: how can you reliably **replicate** a server database over an unknown number of servers, with each server being essentially a...used--synchronization of clocks across a network is surprisingly difficult to accomplish with utter reliability. **Active Directory** uses what Microsoft calls Update **Sequence Numbers** , a 64-bit number administered automatically on each server. By each server keeping track of the USNs of all servers it **replicates** with, querying across the net for all subsequent updates allows for a clock-independent means of **replication** management. Each update to an object's data or set of properties is melded to...

...a series of ADS servers take place before a single given update has propagated or **replicated** to all servers? ADS calls this **situation** a " **replication** collision" and uses Property Version Numbers to make sure the latest one is applied. PVNs...

```
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2006/Jul W5
         (c) 2006 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2006/Jun
         (c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2006/Aug 07
         (c) 2006 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File   2:INSPEC 1898-2006/Jul W5
         (c) 2006 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2006/Apr W5
         (c)2006 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File   6:NTIS 1964-2006/Jul W5
         (c) 2006 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File 144:Pascal 1973-2006/Jul W3
         (c) 2006 INIST/CNRS
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 2006 The Thomson Corp
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2006/Jul W5
         (c) 2006 The Thomson Corp
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2006/Jul
         (c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co.
File 266:FEDRIP 2005/Dec
         Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res
File  95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2006/Aug W1
         (c) 2006 FIZ TECHNIK
File  56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2006/Jul
         (c) 2006 CSA.
File  60:ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer 1966-2006/Jul
         (c) 2006 CSA.

Set     Items   Description
S1       3075   (DIRECTORY OR LDAP OR X500 OR 500 OR LOOKUP OR LOOK()UP OR
             NDS)(1W)(SERVER? ? OR SERVICE? ?)
S2        334   ACTIVE()DIRECTORY
S3    2631751   REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REPRODUC?
             OR MIRROR? OR BACKUP? ? OR BACK???()UP
S4      10891   (SEQUENCE OR SEQ OR SERIES)(1W)(NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR
             VALUE? ? OR ID OR IDS OR IDENTIFIER? ? OR IDENTIFICATION)
S5     955778   EVENT? ?
S6    6500327   INCIDENT? ? OR INCIDENCE? ? OR OCCURRENCE? ? OR SITUATION?
             ? OR CONDITION? ?
S7          0   S1:S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5:S6
S8         13   S1:S2 AND S3 AND S4:S6
S9         13   RD  (unique items)
```

9/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

08089460 E.I. No: EIP06269961490
Title: Service performance analysis on SIP powered multimedia networks
Author: Doong, Jiann-Gwo; Wei, Ching-Song Don; Huang, Jui-Jung
Corporate Source: Department of Information Management China Institute of Technology, Taipei, Taiwan
Conference Title: 2005 International Conference on Services Systems and Services Management, ICSSSM'05
Conference Location: Chongquing, China Conference Date: 20050613-20050615
Sponsor: IEEE Systems, Man and Cybernetics Society; Chongqing University, CEBA; Tsinghua University, Res. Center for Contemporary Manage.
E.I. Conference No.: 67522
Source: 2005 International Conference on Services Systems and Services Management, Proceedings of ICSSSM'05 2005 International Conference on Services Systems and Services Management, Proceedings of ICSSSM'05 v 1 2005. (IEEE cat n 05EX1010)
Publication Year: 2005
ISBN: 0780389719
DOI: 10.1109/ICSSSM.2005.1499443
Article Number: 1499443
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 0607W1
Abstract: Internet telephony has evolved to infer a range of different services. In general, it refers to the transport of real-time media - such as voice and video - over the Internet to provide interactive communications services among Internet users. Supporting Internet telephony services requires a variety of components: transport, Quality of Service (QoS), authentication, authorization, accounting, gateway discovery, **directory service** , and signaling left bracket 1 right bracket , Two protocols have emerged initially to provide these functions, H.323 series of recommendations by ITU-T, and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) by IETF Multi-Party Multimedia Session Control Working Group left bracket 2 right bracket . SIP is a call processing protocol. The service established by session may be multimedia conference, or point-point telephone call. SIP is not dependent upon any particular conference control protocol, such as H323, and it does not define any method of transporting the session traffic. All the major SIP traffics, management and services will be handled by SIP PROXY, REDIRECT and REGESTRAR servers. The servers play very important roles in the SIP network. The resources for servers might become a bottleneck for the SIP network, although the SIP is lightweight for being a signaling protocol and companies and organizations have just developed some SIP related services, it still has many virgin lands to be dig out. But before an SIP powered network service is planned and implemented, one major concern the SIP service providers care the most, is how good (or bad) the service performance is going to be under various circumstance. In other words, they are trying to get more understanding about the network performance impacts as a whole, when certain type of traffic surge due to a particular **event** for instance, or when a portion of route gets blacked due to a network problem, etc. This paper proposes to establish a simple web-based service performance tool that simulates selected normal and abnormal operations of an SIP powered network. Based on this tool, a variety of multimedia service traffic is supported. The tool is used to analyze the service performance of respective network elements in a simulated SIP environment, where traffic of different service types and management procedures is generated under different network configurations and scenario setups. The analytical study supports one service types initially: VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol), and will be extended to study other service types such as voice-band data call and fax. The user can input the desired service types, traffic volumes and distributions, and configure the service proceeding scenario

interactively through the friendly input format from any client. The service performance study under this simulated network is especially useful to the service providers who are currently offering Internet-based services or have been planning new services aggressively. Service impacts due to resource bottleneck will be noticed by active operators so improvement or enhancement can be implemented in time before problems start developing. The operation of service network can be simulated under a controlled circumstance so new services can be introduced with the required support capacity specified to reflect the quality level the service network can offer. **copy** 2005 IEEE. 9 Refs.

Descriptors: *Telecommunication services; Internet; Real time systems; User interfaces; Telecommunication traffic; Network protocols; Quality of service; Computer simulation

Identifiers: Session Initiation Protocol; Internet-Based Services; Traffic volumes; (Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)

Classification Codes:

722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems); 722.2 (Computer Peripheral Equipment); 723.5 (Computer Applications)

716 (Electronic Equipment, Radar, Radio & Television); 723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 722 (Computer Hardware)

71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

9/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)

08070960 E.I. No: EIP06249940267

Title: An integrated scheme for address assignment and service location in pervasive environments

Author: Kim, Mijeom; Kumar, Mohan; Shirazi, Behrooz

Corporate Source: University of Texas of Arlington Box 19015, Arlington, TX 76019, United States

Conference Title: International Conference on Embedded and Ubiquitous Computing, EUC 2005

Conference Location: Nagasaki, Japan Conference Date: 20051206-20051209

E.I. Conference No.: 67464

Source: Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics) Embedded and Ubiquitous Computing - International Conference EUC 2005, Proceedings v 3824 LNCS 2005.

Publication Year: 2005

ISSN: 0302-9743 eISSN: 1611-3349

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0606W4

Abstract: We propose an efficient scheme called CoReS (Configuration and Registration Scheme) that integrates address assignment and service location for ad hoc networks prevalent in pervasive computing environments. CoReS exploits node heterogeneity such that more capable and stable nodes serve others. CoReS allocates addresses to individual nodes locally, but employs global allocation states to handle network merge **situations** . In addition, CoReS exploits the positive features of distributed **directory services** to perform service location in a centralized manner resulting in minimal communication overheads. We analyze the characteristics of CoReS architecture, evaluate its performance and compare with other schemes. Through the evaluation and comparison, we demonstrate that the integrated CoReS system exhibits high efficiency and cross-layer optimization. **copy** IFIP International Federation for Information Processing 2005. 13 Refs.

Descriptors: *Network protocols; Computer networks; Computational methods ; Information technology; Computer architecture; Optimization; Computer science

Identifiers: Pervasive environments; Configuration and Registration

Scheme (CoRes); Communication overheads; Cross-layer optimization
Classification Codes:
721.1 (Computer Theory (Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory & Programming Theory)); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 921.5 (Optimization Techniques)
723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 716 (Electronic Equipment, Radar, Radio & Television); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements); 903 (Information Science); 722 (Computer Hardware); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING); 90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

9/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

07888546 E.I. No: EIP06099729681
Title: Systematic controller design to drive high-load call centers
Author: Seidl, Michael
Corporate Source: GoYellow GmbH, 80339 Munich, Germany
Source: IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology v 14 n 2 March 2006. p 216-223
Publication Year: 2006
CODEN: IETTE2 ISSN: 1063-6536
DOI: 10.1109/TCST.2005.860531
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 0603W2
Abstract: **Directory** assistance **services** play an important role in the establishment of telephone calls, particularly business calls, today and will play an even more important role in the future. The majority of these services is provided by specialized call centers, namely DA call centers. Due to severe availability requirements and often due to very specific wishes on the part of the call center operators, the coordination of such a system is complex. This paper describes a new approach to synthesize coordination controllers using formal methods introduced by Ramadge and Wonham. The goal is on the one hand to significantly reduce the development effort, and further-through the exclusion of many potential error sources-to improve the quality and availability of the systems. The results achieved using this new approach are discussed on the basis of a prototypic implementation. **copy** 2006 IEEE. 14 Refs.
Descriptors: *Control system synthesis; Telecommunication services; Information services; Interfaces (computer); Discrete time control systems
Identifiers: Systematic controller design; Call centers; Discrete **event** systems; High-level synthesis; Industrial control; Supervisory control
Classification Codes:
731.1 (Control Systems); 716.1 (Information & Communication Theory); 903.4 (Information Services); 722.2 (Computer Peripheral Equipment)
731 (Automatic Control Principles & Applications); 716 (Electronic Equipment, Radar, Radio & Television); 903 (Information Science); 722 (Computer Hardware)
73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING); 71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING); 90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

9/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

07659468 E.I. No: EIP05429416265
Title: Towards real-time middleware for applications of vehicular ad hoc networks
Author: Meier, Rene; Hughes, Barbara; Cunningham, Raymond; Cahill, Vinny
Conference Title: 5th IFIP WG 6.1 International Conference on Distributed

Applications and Interoperable Systems, DAIS 2005
Conference Location: Athens, Greece Conference Date: 20050615-20050617
E.I. Conference No.: 65721
Source: Lecture Notes in Computer Science Distributed Applications and Interoperable Systems: 5th IFIP WG 6.1 International Conference, DAIS 2005. Proceedings v 3543 2005.
Publication Year: 2005
ISSN: 0302-9743
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 0510W4
Abstract: Applications of inter-vehicle and vehicle-to-roadside communication that make use of vehicular ad hoc networks (VANETs) will often require reliable communication that provides guaranteed real-time message propagation. This paper describes an **event** -based middleware, called RT-STEAM, designed to meet these requirements. Unlike other **event** systems, RT-STEAM does not rely on a centralized **event** broker or **look** - **up service** while still supporting **event** channels providing hard real-time **event** delivery. RT-STEAM **event** filtering can be based on subject, content and/or proximity. Proximity filters define geographical areas within which **events** are delivered. To guarantee real-time communication, we exploit proximity-based **event** propagation to guarantee real-time constraints within the defined proximities only. The proximity within which real-time guarantees are available is adapted to maintain time bounds while allowing changes to membership and topology as is typical of VANETs. This Space-Elastic Model of real-time communication is the first to directly address adaptation in the space domain to guarantee real-time constraints. **copy** IFIP International Federation for Information Processing 2005. 19 Refs.
Descriptors: *Real time systems; Middleware; Vehicles; Geographical regions; Constraint theory; Mathematical models
Identifiers: Real-time constraints; Proximity filters; Vehicular ad hoc networks (VANETs); Real-time message propagation
Classification Codes:
722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 721.1 (Computer Theory (Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory & Programming Theory))
722 (Computer Hardware); 723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 432 (Highway Transportation); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 43 (TRANSPORTATION); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

9/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

06981709 E.I. No: EIP04338312852
Title: An intelligent service-based network architecture for wearable robots
Author: Lee, Ka Keung; Zhang, Ping; Xu, Yangsheng; Liang, Bin
Corporate Source: Dept of Automat/Computer-Aided Eng Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Source: IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, Part B: Cybernetics v 34 n 4 August 2004. p 1874-1885
Publication Year: 2004
CODEN: ITSCFI ISSN: 1083-4419
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); X; (Experimental)
Journal Announcement: 0408W4
Abstract: We are developing a novel robot concept called the wearable robot. Wearable robots are mobile information devices capable of supporting remote communication and intelligent interaction between

networked entities. In this paper, we explore the possible functions of such a robotic network and will present a distributed network architecture based on service components. In order to support the interaction and communication between the components in the wearable robot system, we have developed an intelligent network architecture. This service-based architecture involves three major mechanisms. The first mechanism involves the use of a task coordinator service such that the execution of the services can be managed using a priority queue. The second mechanism enables the system to automatically push the required service proxy to the client intelligently based on certain system-related **conditions** . In the third mechanism, we allow the system to automatically deliver services based on contextual information. Using a fuzzy-logic-based decision making system, the matching service can determine whether the service should be automatically delivered utilizing the information provided by the service, client, **lookup service** , and context sensors. An application scenario has been implemented to demonstrate the feasibility of this distributed service-based robot architecture. The architecture is implemented as extensions to the Jini network model. **copy** 2004 IEEE. 45 Refs.

Descriptors: *Intelligent networks; Intelligent robots; Wearable computers; Distributed computer systems; Human computer interaction; User interfaces; Man machine systems; Queueing networks; Fuzzy sets; Formal logic; Decision theory; Table lookup; Mathematical models

Identifiers: Intelligent service based network; Wearable robots; Distributed network architecture; Jini network model

Classification Codes:

723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 731.6 (Robot Applications); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems); 722.2 (Computer Peripheral Equipment); 721.1 (Computer Theory (Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory & Programming Theory)); 723.1 (Computer Programming)

723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 731 (Automatic Control Principles & Applications); 722 (Computer Hardware); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING)

9/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 8)

06057870 E.I. No: EIP02216956874

Title: Design and implementation of a decentralized prototype system for detecting distributed attacks

Author: Ning, Peng; Jajodia, Sushil; Wang, Xiaoyang Sean

Corporate Source: Department of Computer Science North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7535, United States

Source: Computer Communications v 25 n 15 Sep 15 2002. p 1374-1391

Publication Year: 2002

CODEN: COCOD7 ISSN: 0140-3664

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0205W4

Abstract: This paper presents the design and implementation of a decentralized research prototype intrusion detection system (IDS) named coordinated attacks response and detection system (CARDS), which aims at detecting distributed attacks that cannot be detected using data collected at any single place. CARDS adopts a signature-based approach. It consists of three kinds of independent but cooperative components: signature manager, monitor, and **directory service** . Unlike traditional distributed IDSs, CARDS decomposes global representations of distributed attacks into smaller units (called detection tasks) that correspond to the distributed **events** indicating the attacks, and then executes and coordinates the detection tasks in the places where the corresponding **events** are observed. **copy** 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved. 46 Refs.

Descriptors: *Distributed computer systems; Security of data; Internet;

Computer crime; Electronic document identification systems
Identifiers: Decentralized intrusion detection systems; Network security
Classification Codes:
722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems); 723.2 (Data Processing); 723.5 (Computer Applications)
722 (Computer Hardware); 723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

9/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

09919405
Title: An overlay network for replica placement within a P2P VoD network
Author(s): Kan Hung Wan; Loeser, C.
Author Affiliation: Arvato Bertelsmann, Gutersloh, Germany
Journal: International Journal of High Performance Computing and Networking vol.3, no.5-6 p.320-35
Publisher: Inderscience Enterprises,
Publication Date: 2005 Country of Publication: Switzerland
ISSN: 1740-0562
SICI: 1740-0562(2005)3:5/6L.320:ONRP;1-4
Material Identity Number: J473-2006-004
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Generic file sharing P2P applications have gained high popularity in the past few years. In particular, P2P streaming architectures have also attracted attention. Many of them consider many-to-one streaming or high-level multicast techniques. In contrast to these models, we propose techniques and algorithms for point-to-point streaming in autonomous systems as it might occur in large companies, a campus or even in large hotels. Our major aim is to create a replica **situation** that inter-subnetwork RSVP streams are reduced to a minimum. Therefore, we introduce the architecture of an overlay network for interconnecting subnetworks. Each subnetwork contains a so-called local active rendezvous server (LARS), which not only acts as **directory server** but also controls availability of movie content in its subnetwork. Owing to this, we consider data placement strategies depending on restrictions of network bandwidth, peer capabilities, as well as the movies' access frequency. (30 Refs)
Subfile: B C
Descriptors: media streaming; multiprocessor interconnection networks; peer-to-peer computing; **replicated** databases; video on demand
Identifiers: replica placement; P2P VoD network; point-to-point streaming ; autonomous system; intersubnetwork RSVP stream; overlay network architecture; interconnecting subnetworks; local active rendezvous server; movie content; data placement; network bandwidth; peer capability; movies access frequency; video on demand; content **replication**
Class Codes: B6210L (Computer communications); B6430G (Video on demand and video servers); B6210R (Multimedia communications); C6150N (Distributed systems software); C6160B (Distributed databases); C6130M (Multimedia); C5440 (Multiprocessing systems)

9/5/8 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

07927067
Title: NT administrators in Dallas, Oakland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington DC [salaries]
Journal: Networking Strategies vol.9, no.4 p.5-7

Publisher: Computer Economics,
Publication Date: April 2001 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: NESTFJ ISSN: 1089-9405
SICI: 1089-9405(200104)9:4L.5:ADOP;1-#
Material Identity Number: H407-2001-003
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Economic aspects (E)
Abstract: Windows NT administrators support an enterprise computing environment with multiple servers and multiple domains that have a wide variety of sophisticated server applications. NT administrators plan the implementation of a **directory services** architecture and choose a protocol for various **situations** . They install Windows NT servers, configure protocols and protocol bindings, and configure server services such as Directory **Replicator** . They configure hard disks and printers, manage user and group accounts, and create and manage policies and profiles for local and remote users. They also administer remote servers from various types of client computers; configure NT servers for interoperability with various gateways and multiprotocol routing functions: and monitor performance of processors, memory, disks, and networks. A table reports NT administrator salaries in three levels: high, average, and low. (0 Refs)
Subfile: D
Descriptors: computer network management; salaries
Identifiers: Windows NT administrators; enterprise computing environment; salaries; Dallas; Oakland; Philadelphia; St. Louis; Washington DC
Class Codes: D5020 (Computer networks and intercomputer communications in office automation)

9/5/9 (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

06430151 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9701-6210L-029, C9701-6115-011
Title: Experiences with the OSF distributed computing environment
Author(s): Dilley, J.
Conference Title: Open Distributed Processing Experiences with Distributed Environments. Proceedings of the Third IFIP TC 6/WG 6.1 International Conference on Open Distributed Processing p.465-75
Editor(s): Raymond, K.; Armstrong, L.
Publisher: Chapman & Hall, London, UK
Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: UK xii+516 pp.
ISBN: 0 412 71150 8 Material Identity Number: XX95-00335
Conference Title: Proceedings Third IFIP International Conference on Open Distributed Processing - ICODP '95
Conference Sponsor: Aspect Comput.; Bay Technol.; IBM Australia; Open Environ. Corp.; et al
Conference Date: Feb. 1995 Conference Location: Brisbane, Qld., Australia
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: This paper describes the Open Software Foundation's distributed computing environment (OSF DCE) in the context of the ISO reference model of open distributed processing (RM-ODP). It presents a critical assessment of the DCE technology, and suggests future work for both DCE and ODP. We suggest how DCE can support open distributed processing, summarize the experiences we had building a DCE-based prototype, and discuss the lessons we learned from this activity. As a result of the prototype effort we built a set of DCE services to improve the usability and utility of DCE, including an object-oriented programming system, an **event** notification service, and a name space browser/editor for the DCE **directory service** . Current research efforts are underway to study fault tolerance and to provide generic data **replication** . (16 Refs)
Subfile: B C

Descriptors: distributed processing; ISO standards; object-oriented programming; open systems; programming environments
Identifiers: Open Software Foundation distributed computing environment; OSF DCE; reference model of open distributed processing; ISO RM-ODP; object-oriented programming system; **event** notification service; name space browser/editor
Class Codes: B6210L (Computer communications); C6115 (Programming support); C5620 (Computer networks and techniques); C6150N (Distributed systems software); C6110J (Object-oriented programming)

9/5/10 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

13681401 Genuine Article#: 902DJ Number of References: 34
Title: The performance and subjective responses of call-center operators with new and used supply air filters at two outdoor air supply rates
Author(s): Wargocki P (REPRINT) ; Wyon DP; Fanger PO
Corporate Source: Tech Univ Denmark,Int Ctr Indoor Environm & Energy,Bldg 402/DK-2800 Lyngby//Denmark/ (REPRINT); Tech Univ Denmark,Int Ctr Indoor Environm & Energy,DK-2800 Lyngby//Denmark/(pw@mek.dtu.dk)
Journal: INDOOR AIR, 2004, V14, 8, P7-16
ISSN: 0905-6947 Publication date: 20040000
Publisher: BLACKWELL MUNKSGAARD, 35 NORRE SOGADE, PO BOX 2148, DK-1016 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: Denmark
Journal Subject Category: CONSTRUCTION & BUILDING TECHNOLOGY; ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTAL
Abstract: A 2 x 2 **replicated** field intervention experiment was conducted in a call-center providing a telephone **directory service** : outdoor air supply rate was adjusted to be 8% or 80% of the total airflow of 430 l/s (3.5/h) and the supply air filters were either new or had been in place for 6 months. One of these independent variables was changed each week for 8 weeks. The interventions did not affect room temperature, relative humidity or noise level. The 26 operators were blind to **conditions** and each week returned questionnaires recording their environmental perceptions and Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) symptoms. Their performance was continuously monitored by recording the average talk-time every 30 min. Replacing a used filter with a clean filter reduced talk-time by about 10% at the high ventilation rate but had no significant effect at the low rate. Increasing the outdoor air supply rate reduced talk-time by 6% with a new filter in place but increased talk-time by 8% with a used filter in place. The interventions also had significant effects on some SBS symptoms and environmental perceptions. The present results indicate that increasing outdoor air supply rate and replacing filters can have positive effects on health, comfort and performance.
Descriptors--Author Keywords: call-center ; filter ; SBS symptoms ; office work ; outdoor air supply rate ; productivity
Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): SICK BUILDING SYNDROME; SYNDROME SBS SYMPTOMS; PRODUCTIVITY; VENTILATION; OFFICE; POLLUTION; HEALTH; OCCUPANTS; QUALITY; RISK
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9/5/11 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

04484783 Genuine Article#: TF826 Number of References: 34
Title: ONLINE TRACKING OF MOBILE USERS
Author(s): AWERBUCH B; PELEG D
Corporate Source: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV,DEPT ELECT ENGN & COMP SCI/BALTIMORE//MD/21218; WEIZMANN INST SCI/IL-76100 REHOVOT//ISRAEL/
Journal: JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY, 1995, V42, N5 (SEP), P1021-1058
ISSN: 0004-5411
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: USA; ISRAEL
Subfile: SciSearch; CC ENGI--Current Contents, Engineering, Technology & Applied Sciences
Journal Subject Category: COMPUTER SCIENCE, HARDWARE & ARCHITECTURE
Abstract: This paper deals with the problem of maintaining a distributed **directory server**, that enables us to keep track of mobile users in a distributed network. The paper introduces the graph-theoretic concept of regional matching, and demonstrates how finding a regional matching with certain parameters enables efficient tracking. The communication overhead of our tracking mechanism is within a polylogarithmic factor of the lower bound.
Descriptors--Author Keywords: DESIGN ; PROTOCOLS ; RELIABILITY ; THEORY ; VERIFICATION ; BOUNDED PACKET HEADER ; BOUNDED PROTOCOL ; IDEAL TRANSMISSION COST ; LOOKAHEAD ; NON-FIFO CHANNELS ; RECEIVER-DRIVEN PROTOCOL ; RECOVERABLE PROTOCOL ; RECOVERY COST ; SEQUENCE TRANSMISSION PROBLEM
Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: ALGORITHM
Research Fronts: 93-0305 002 (DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS; PARALLEL DISCRETE **EVENT** SIMULATIONS; **REPLICATED** MULTIVERSION DATABASES)
93-2260 001 (ONLINE ALGORITHMS; RANDOMIZED ADAPTIVE SORTING; INCREASING TREES)
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PELEG D, 1989, V18, P740, SIAM J COMPUT

9/5/12 (Item 3 from file: 34)

03705633 Genuine Article#: BB84V Number of References: 17

Title: SUPPORT FOR TRANSACTIONS AND REPLICATION **IN THE EAN** DIRECTORY SERVICE

Author(s): NEUFELD G; BRACHMAN B
Corporate Source: UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA,DEPT COMP SCI/VANCOUVER/BC V6T 1Z4/CANADA/

Journal: IFIP TRANSACTIONS C-COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, 1994, V25, P341-354
ISSN: 0926-549X
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW
Geographic Location: CANADA
Subfile: ISTP; SciSearch
Journal Subject Category: TELECOMMUNICATIONS; ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC; COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Abstract: The OSI directory system manages a distributed directory information database of named objects, defining a hierarchical relationship between the objects. An object consists of a set of attributes as determined by the object's class. Attributes' are tuples that include a type and one or more values.

After presenting an overview of the X.500 standard, we discuss the use of atomic transactions within the EAN X.500 implementation. Atomic transactions are used within the database component of the **Directory Service** Agent (DSA). Non-standard extensions to X.500 were made to provide user agents with a means of forming atomic transactions. The new interface allows any sequence of standardized X.500 operations to be executed in the context of an atomic transaction. Support is also provided for the two phase commit protocol, allowing two or more directories to atomically commit updates. This work was done in

conjunction with a distributed multidatabase (MDBS) project which used the X.500 directory to store its schema information [5]. Finally, ongoing work to provide **replicated** master DSAs is described.
Descriptors--Author Keywords: DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS ; INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL, SYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE ; **DIRECTORY SERVICES**
Research Fronts: 93-0305 001 (DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS; PARALLEL DISCRETE **EVENT** SIMULATIONS; **REPLICATED** MULTIVERSION DATABASES)
Cited References:
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9/5/13 (Item 1 from file: 266)
DIALOG(R)File 266:FEDRIP

00425350
IDENTIFYING NO.: 0117738 AGENCY CODE: NSF
The Columbia Hot Spot Rescue Service
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Coffman, Edward G
PERFORMING ORG.: Columbia University, Electrical Engineering, New York, NY 10027
PROJECT MONITOR: Znati, Taieb F.
SPONSORING ORG.: National Science Foundation, ANI, 4201 Wilson Boulevard , Arlington, Virginia 22230
DATES: 20010915 TO 20050831 FY : 2001 FUNDS: $2,799,998 (2000000)
SUMMARY: Although Internet traffic is routinely quite heavy, there has usually been more than enough storage, processing and bandwidth capacity to provide acceptable performance. However, it is well known that, more and more frequently, demands for network resources are mushrooming locally into hotspots or data storms, and in such cases the affected web sites and subnetworks founder almost completely, creating revenue losses and client dissatisfaction on a large scale. We propose a novel collaborative technology to alleviate the effects of these hotspots, a technology that we will apply by designing and prototyping a Hotspot Rescue Service (HRS). This work will build on the past research of the PI's in networking, operating systems, and distributed caching. A key premise on which the technology is founded lies in the observation that existing Internet band-width resources are sufficient to deal effectively with hotspots. In other words, rescues of heavily-overloaded sites can be assembled from underutilized resources lying elsewhere. It follows that there is no inherent need for resources held in reserve uniquely for this purpose, i.e., there is no need for over-provisioned, under-utilized resources such as distributed caches to protect against hotspots. We propose instead a paradigm shift in which efficient mechanisms that we provide will enable communities of participating sites to share their resources to suppress hotspots. The service in action will be transparent, in part self-regulating and will take the form of automated traffic redirection to sites with available bandwidth. The proposed Columbia HRS will be proactive as well as reactive. We will amass hotspot data that will

be modeled and analyzed with the aim of designing hotspot daemons or plugins, software devices for monitoring traffic behavior and signalling incipient hotspots via hotspot watches and advisories, along with relevant statistics. We will implement two complementary approaches to the technology, a server-based approach and a client-based, peer-to-peer (P2P) approach. In the server-based approach, servers monitor their own loads, the loads of a small set of servers that they would service in the **event** that the other server overloads, and, via probes between servers, network **conditions** . When a server or network component is identified as going into possible overload, the system activates a **replication** mechanism to **duplicate** the hot content. Clients can then retrieve the content from the server sites acting as replicas, alleviating the load on the original overloaded resource. In the P2P approach, clients install a plugin into their browser that communicates with similar plugins installed on other clients' browsers, as well as with a distributed **directory service** . Clients cache their recent downloads, and, through the plugin, inform the **directory service** of the objects that are cached. The **directory service** can then identify the most popular content, as well as cached locations and notify additional clients of these alternative locations for download. By using client machines to store and deliver the hot content and if requests for the given content can be redirected to the client machines, the hotspot at the server can be eliminated. In this way, hotspot response becomes self-organizing and self-regulatory. There are several issues that need to be addressed as we develop this rescue service. First, we will use experimentation and analysis of collected data (including data sets obtained via a company partnerships) to develop models of causes and effects of network hotspot activity. Next, we will analytically evaluate the effect on server and network load that techniques such as caching, redirecting, and migrating have upon hotspots within the network. Last, we will implement and evaluate prototype systems to validate their effectiveness, either upon simulated hotspot activity within a testbed, or if possible,

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2006/ 200631
(c) 2006 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2006/UB=20060803,UT=20060727
(c) 2006 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	4063	(DIRECTORY OR LDAP OR X500 OR 500 OR LOOKUP OR LOOK()UP OR NDS)(1W)(SERVER? ? OR SERVICE? ?)
S2	459	ACTIVE()DIRECTORY
S3	488473	REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REPRODUC? OR MIRROR? OR BACKUP? ? OR BACK???()UP
S4	78035	(SEQUENCE OR SEQ OR SERIES)(1W)(NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR VALUE? ? OR ID OR IDS OR IDENTIFIER? ? OR IDENTIFICATION)
S5	473662	EVENT? ?
S6	1171069	INCIDENT? ? OR INCIDENCE? ? OR OCCURRENCE? ? OR SITUATION? ? OR CONDITION? ?
S7	20493	S4(20N)S5:S6
S8	1	S1:S2(100N)S3(100N)S7
S9	6	S1:S2(100N)S3(100N)S4(100N)S5:S6

9/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01239235 **Image available**
A DIRECTORY SYSTEM
SYSTEME D'ANNUAIRE TELEPHONIQUE
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
LLOYD Alan Charles, 101-107 David Road, Lilydale, VIC 3140, AU, AU (Residence), AU (Nationality)
OLIVER Susan Mary, 23 Outlook Drive, Eaglemont, VIC 3084, AU, AU (Residence), AU (Nationality)
Legal Representative:
BROWN Richard Alan (agent), Davies Collison Cave, 1 Nicholson Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000, AU,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200548129 A1 20050526 (WO 0548129)
Application: WO 2004AU1563 20041112 (PCT/WO AU04001563)
Priority Application: US 2003705242 20031112
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 36604

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... identifier.

(vi) The mode of this Transaction Segment (Internal or External transaction management).

(vii) Exception **Event** Processor (for errors).

(viii) The existence or residence (file state) of the sub segment (being rolled in from **backup** storage or rolled out to **backup** storage by the VSM 202).

(ix) A file name for archive when the complete segment...

...segment Header contents are.

(i) The sub-segment type identifier.

(ii) The sub-segment group - **sequence** **Id** .

(a) for the DVM 214 it is set as the Multicast Id (Distributed Operations)
(b) for the RVM 216 it is set to the **Replication** Transfer Id
(iii) Remote database Id RX if the transaction is initiated from a remote
...

...is sent to a remote database. (Such as a distributed or relational

Search).

(vii) The **Directory service** operation as provided by the User (if OVM 208) or a 5 VDM 206 identifier...

...examination phase, where the Transaction sub-segment and its cells are examined after a failure **condition** to see what recovery process approaches should be taken.

(iii) There is the re execution...being passed back to the local directory system 100 for the local client 112, the **replication** adaptation process can create replica DIT and Attribute Segments (for read only access) through the...

...in which the adaptation processes can be implemented, applied and used in stages. The adaptive **replication** VM 218, and the VDM 206 can adapt the Attribute Segment(s) 220, the DIT...

...Segments 222 individually or collectively. The modes of adaptation that can be applied to these **directory service** segments 220 to 224 are identified in Table 5 below.

Table 5
U "J"C...

...used for Adaptation.
(xii) The mode of this Adaptation Segment (Master or Replica).

(xiii) Exception **Event** Processor (for errors and recovery).

(xiv) The existence or residence (file state) of the segment...

...are.

(i) The sub-segment type identifier (Map types or History types).

(ii) A Group **Sequence Identifier** (Map Set Id).

(iii) The Context Prefix of this DIT sub segment (including the external ...

...adaptation processes. The Adaptation sub-segment Cell contents are.

(i) The Adaptation Cell Id - a **sequence number** that is managed in the context of its
Adaptation sub-segment; and
- 71 (ii) The...

...Map type, as described above.

Directory S@ervice Operations Virtual Machines
As described above, the **Directory Service** Operation Virtual Machines (OVMs) 208 provide standard **directory service** operations by interfacing with the virtual memory segments of the database 126. Each of the...

9/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

01218207 **Image available**
STREAMING NON-CONTINUOUS VIDEO DATA
DIFFUSION EN TEMPS REEL DE DONNEES VIDEO NON CONTINUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA, 30-2, Shimomaruku 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146, JP , JP (Residence), JP (Nationality), (For all designated states except:

US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
FLEMING Hayden Graham, 7/244 Buffalo Road, Ryde, NSW 2112, AU, AU (Residence), AU (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
SPRUSON & FERGUSON (agent), GPO Box 3898, Sydney, New South Wales 2001, AU,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200527068 A1 20050324 (WO 0527068)
Application: WO 2004AU1229 20040910 (PCT/WO AU04001229)
Priority Application: AU 2003905157 20030912; AU 2003905158 20030912; AU 2003905159 20030912; AU 2003905160 20030912; AU 2003905161 20030912; AU 2003905162 20030912; AU 2003905163 20030912
Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 89690

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... be played back correctly in both the QuickTime TM and the AVITm file forniats, two **copies** of the same text string are placed within a relevant sample chunk of the media...
...server 109-1 1 1. For example, the event files can be stored in the **directory** "drive:
Webview-NVR
eventfiles", where drive is replaced by the letter of the drive selected
...

...with specific events will be available if a user attempts to access information about the **events** , and that **event** data associated with specific video will be available if a user tries to access specific video.

Each **event** file can be named according to the following template.

EVENT -cameraid-creationdate-creationtinze-count.evt (3)
- 58 The canieraid section of the template (3) is...

...to F.

The creationdate section of the template (3) represents the date at which the **event** file was created, in UTC. The forinat of the creationdate is yyyymmdd.
The creationthne section of the template (3) represents the time at which the **event** file was created, in UTC. The format of the creationtinie section is hhmmss.

The count section of the template (3) represents a sequential number corresponding to the **event** file, counting from an **event** file representing the beginning of a current recording session by the recording engine 201. A...

9/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00806382
METHOD FOR AFFORDING A MARKET SPACE INTERFACE BETWEEN A PLURALITY OF MANUFACTURERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS AND INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT VIA A MARKET SPACE INTERFACE
PROCEDE DE MISE A DISPOSITION D'UNE INTERFACE D'ESPACE DE MARCHE ENTRE UNE PLURALITE DE FABRICANTS ET DES FOURNISSEURS DE SERVICES ET GESTION D'UNE INSTALLATION VIA UNE INTERFACE D'ESPACE DE MARCHE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ACCENTURE LLP, 1661 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
MIKURAK Michael G, 108 Englewood Blvd., Hamilton, NJ 08610, US,
Legal Representative:
HICKMAN Paul L (et al) (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP, 1400 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200139028 A2 20010531 (WO 0139028)
Application: WO 2000US32308 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032308)
Priority Application: US 99444773 19991122; US 99444798 19991122
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 170977

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... I is stored in the Timepoint I field of the 32-word call record; the **Sequence Number** is stored in the NCIID **Sequence Number** field of the 32-word call record. The 32-word call record also includes an...

...trunk connecting two normal telecommunication switches, whereas a RLT is a trunk connecting an intelligent **services** network (ISN) platform to a normal telecommunication switch. When the current switch reaches step 4016...

9/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00766860 **Image available**
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING VALUE-ADDED SERVICES (VAS) IN AN INTEGRATED TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK USING SESSION INITIATION PROTOCOL (SIP)
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT DE FOURNIR DES SERVICES A VALEUR AJOUTEE (VAS) DANS UN RESEAU DE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INTEGRE UTILISANT UN PROTOCOLE D'INITIATION DE SESSION (SIP)
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON (publ), S-126 25 Stockholm, SE, SE (Residence), SE (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
GLITHO Roch, 4530 Beaconsfield, Montreal, Quebec H4A 2H7, CA,
GOURRAUD Christophe, 5470 rue Duquette, Montreal, Quebec H4A 1J6, CA,
EVLOGUIEVA Evelina, 3105 Van Horne, #11, Montreal, Quebec H3S 1R3, CA,
Legal Representative:
NORIN Klas (agent), Ericsson Radio Systems AB, Common Patent Department, S-164 80 Stockholm, SE,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200079756 A2-A3 20001228 (WO 0079756)
Application: WO 2000SE1276 20000616 (PCT/WO SE0001276)
Priority Application: US 99140013 19990618; US 2000537592 20000328
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 12085

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... a SIPext S SP node by examining the topmost Via: header field. Using the Oseq: **sequence number** field, it determines whether the request needs to be processed next. The ...or a Result-op: header field. Pure SIP headers not related to service are simply **copied** in the OK response. On the other hand, if the operation is not executed successfully...

...SSP node.

Table 1
INAPERRORS SIP ERROR
RESPONSES
MissingParameter 400 Bad Request
ParameterOutOfRange 400
SystemFailure **500 server** Internal
Error
MissingCustomerRecord 500
TaskRefused 400
UnexpectedComponentSequence 400
UnexptectDataValue 400
expect dParameter 400
RequestedInfoError 400...

...SlPext SSP node 204 (which acts as a server) to perform some call monitoring and **event** notification actions.
After sending the REGISTER request 502, the SIPext SCP node 212 waits for ...

9/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00456834 **Image available**
A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR SWITCHED TELEPHONY COMMUNICATION
SYSTEME PROCEDE ET ARTICLE CONCU POUR LES COMMUNICATIONS TELEPHONIQUES PAR RESEAU COMMUTE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MCI WORLDCOM INC,
Inventor(s):
ZEY David A,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9847298 A2 19981022
Application: WO 98US7927 19980415 (PCT/WO US9807927)
Priority Application: US 97835789 19970415; US 97834320 19970415
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU
IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW
SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 156638

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... dbAdmin nodes 2238 from wide-area or local
area connections. Each of the sites is **backed - up** by **duplicate** functional
components at other sites and are connected by diverse, redundant links.

6. Technology Selection...

...Management Architecture should
take advantage of commercially available products whenever possible.

Vendors offer database technology, **replication** services, Rules systems, Monitoring facilities, Console environments, and many other attractive offerings.

J, ISP Resource...

9/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00344642
SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR SECURE TRANSACTION MANAGEMENT AND ELECTRONIC RIGHTS PROTECTION
SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES DE GESTION SECURISEE DE TRANSACTIONS ET DE PROTECTION ELECTRONIQUE DES DROITS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING RESOURCES INC,
Inventor(s):
GINTER Karl L,
SHEAR Victor H,
SPAHN Francis J,
VAN WIE David M,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9627155 A2 19960906
Application: WO 96US2303 19960213 (PCT/WO US9602303)
Priority Application: US 95388107 19950213

Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)
AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AZ BY KG KZ RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 207972

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... by substitution. Each element comprising a component assembly 690 may be loaded into an SPU **500** , decrypted using enczypt/decrypt engine 522, and then tested/compared to ensure that the proper...

...to ensure
265
there has been no unauthorized substitution. For example, the public and private **copies** of the element]OD may be compared to ensure that they are the same, thereby...unauthorized use of information. As a third protection, a device assigned tag (e.g., a **sequence number**) stored under an encryption layer of a loadable element may be checked to make sure...

File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2005/Dec(Updated 060404)
(c) 2006 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2006/UD=200650
(c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation

Set	Items	Description
S1	1873	(DIRECTORY OR LDAP OR X500 OR 500 OR LOOKUP OR LOOK()UP OR NDS)(1W)(SERVER? ? OR SERVICE? ?)
S2	40	ACTIVE()DIRECTORY
S3	960627	REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REPRODUC? OR MIRROR?
S4	42758	(SEQUENCE OR SEQ OR SERIES)(1W)(NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR VALUE? ? OR ID OR IDS OR IDENTIFIER? ? OR IDENTIFICATION)
S5	120391	EVENT? ?
S6	1752536	INCIDENT? ? OR INCIDENCE? ? OR OCCURRENCE? ? OR SITUATION? ? OR CONDITION? ?
S7	4803	S4(20N)S5:S6
S8	1	S1:S2 AND S3 AND S7
S9	1	S1:S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5:S6
S10	0	S1:S2 AND (BACKUP? ? OR BACK???()UP) AND S4 AND S5:S6

8/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

0012763821 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 2002-617431/
XRPX Acc No: N2002-488630
Directory event **processing method in distributed data processing system, involves assigning** sequence number **to data manipulations performed by** directory service **providing server within master directory database**
Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: GEHMAN B C; ROBINSON D G
Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20020078256	A1	20020620	US 2000738368	A	20001215	200266 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000738368 A 20001215

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20020078256	A1	EN	11	3	

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - Data manipulations are performed within a master directory database by a **directory service** providing server. A **sequence number** is assigned to the data manipulations and is stored in the database by an **event** master server (40). The stored **sequence number** and an **event** notification are transferred to an **event** service server (41) by the **event** master server.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

1.Directory event processing system; and

2.Computer program product for processing directory event.

USE - For processing directory event in distributed data processing system.
ADVANTAGE - Since the burden of **directory service** providing server for providing event notification to directory clients, is reduced, the server is consistently available to timely and effectively handle all directory data manipulation requests from the clients.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of the directory event system.
40 Event master server
41 Event service server